Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1242.] THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1796. [VOLUME X.

For Fredericksburg,

Or any port on Rappahannock river,

The fast sailing SCHOONER

KITTY,

Nelson Hugene, master; a remarkable good vessel, not one year old, the most material part of her frame being locust, mulberry, and black walnut. For further particulars apply to said master or the owner on board at Sim's wharf.

☞ To sail on Friday next.

August 30 4t

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT FOURTH PROOF

Jamaica Spirits;

And to dispose of,

The fine, fast-sailing schooner

SWALLOW,

Of Baltimore, about 140 tons burthen.

August 29. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

THE FAST-SAILING SHIP

LIGHT-HORSE,

LYING at Mess. J. & R. Waln's wharf 8 two hundred and seventy tons burthen, a stout, stron vessel, and well found. For terms apply to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

Sept. 1. dtf

At South-street wharf,

WILL BE LANDED, Friday, 19th inst. August, by sloop Hope, from Jamaica, and sloop Sally, from Port-au-Prince,

300 Hhds. COFFEE,

70 Hhds. SUGAR.

Also, the cargo of the Swedish brig Gustaf Adolphe, capt. Ramfre, from Gibraltar,

1st and 4th proof Brandy, in pipes and hhds.

Hazle Nuts in sacks

St. Ubes SALT, for sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

For Charter,

The said brig

GUSTAF ADOLPHE,

A Swede, with a Mediterranean pass, a very fine vessel, about 200 tons burthen. Aug. 18. §2weo2w

FOR SALE,

The ship STAR,

JOHN VANNEMAN, Master,

LYING at Walnut-street wharf, Philadelphia built, of live oak and cedar, will carry about 3200 barrels, is two years old, and in compleat order to receive a cargo—For terms apply to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

Who have also for sale said vessels cargo—consisting of—

Wine and Porter bottles,

Window Glass, 6 by 8 to 16 by 12.

Pipes in boxes

Earthen-Ware in crates.

Grindstones, Coals, Whiting, &c.

Aug. 29 §

For Sale,

Or for Charter to the West-Indies,

THE SHIP

CERES,

Philadelphia Built,

OF Live Oak and Red Cedar, burthen about 3500 barrels, now discharging at Latimer's wharf. This vessel is in excellent repair, well found and will bear a thorough examination, and as soon as discharged will be ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

John Vaughan.

July 28 §

FOR SALE.

The Brig PUNCH,

An entire new vessel, built, finished and fitted in the best manner. One hundred and thirty-six tons burthen, and will sail remarkably fast. For terms apply to Mr. N. Sage, at the George tavern, or to JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

August 26, 1796. §10.

For Sale or Charter,

THE SNOW

BOSTON,

BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—she may be sent to sea at a small expence, her sails and rigging being in very good order—apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29, §

CABLES,

From 16 to 9½ inches, for sale by

Jeremiah Warder,

July 21 § No 12 north Th-stirdreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A pair of black Coach Horses.

For terms inquire at No. 12 Quarry-street.

August 30. tf

Next week will be submitted to public inspection,

The PROSPECTUS

Of a New Periodical Work entitled

The United States Magazine,

And Repository of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge;

Which will be conducted on a new, liberal, and interesting plan—each number containing besides the usual quantity of letter press, two neat engravings, and a favourite song set to music.—Price only one fourth of a dollar; the publication to commence on the 1st of February 1797, and continued monthly.

August 26. d.

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the Printing Business.

Enquire at this Office. Aug. 19

French Goods.

Received by the Sally, Mitchell, from Havre-de-Grace,

20 Trunks, 1 Case } Ladies' SHOES of all colors sorts and sizes

1 Ditto white and colored Silk STOCKINGS

1 Ditto Fine LAWN

1 Ditto best fine CAMBRIC

1 Ditto Ladies' best foammy and Grenoble Gloves

For Sale by THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

Aug. 24 §

70,000 Pieces Nankeens,

Of the best quality and on reasonable terms,

FOR SALE BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

August 26. dtf

St. CROIX SUGAR and MOLASSES.

Landing from on board the schooner Little Tom, Capt. Thomas Dennett, at Race-street wharf,

A choice parcel of St. Croix Sugar, and a few hogsheads of Molasses.

For Sale by

Pragers and Co.

August 30 d10

For Sale,

A Three story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.

Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21.

FOR SALE,

WINE, London particular Madeira, 4 years old, in pipes and hogsheads

Claret, genuine old, in cases

Gin, in pipes, from Holland

Earthen Ware, in crates

Basket Salt, in hogsheads

Shot, Nos. 6, 7, 1 and 9

Bar Lead, Red and white dry lead

Steel, German and Russia, in barrels

Anchors, cables, junk, bunting, tarpolin canvas,

Tin plates—An invoice Stationary. by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

July 29 §

A Book-Keeper,

OR Clerk's place is wanted by a person properly qualified, and whose character will be found unexceptionable. Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 11 tf

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

No. 76 High Street,

HAS received, by the latest arrivals from Europe and the East Indies, a well selected assortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdashery Goods; which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Some fine India muslins emboroidered with gold and silver

Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto

Do do do do Handkerchiefs

Some extra black taffeties, lutestrings and colored Persians

Bandano Handkerchiefs

Long and short Nankeens

English Mantuas of the first quality

Damask table linen and napkins, very fine

Silk Hosiery, an elegant assortment

Thread and cotton do

Umbrellas—green silk, oil'd do. and do cloth

French cambrics, very fine

Irish Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

A very valuable MERCHANT MILL,

A DISTILLERY and BREWERY, and sundry STONE QUARRIES to be let

I will rent my merchant Mill at the little Falls of Potowmac, for any term not less than seven, nor more than eleven years, from the first day of September next. The mill-house is 42 by 40 feet, three stories high, built with stone, and has in it three pairs of French Burr Stones, two overshot 18 feet water-wheels, and Evans's machinery complete, with every other thing proper and necessary for carrying on the business with dispatch, and at as little expense as possible, all in good order.—From the mill to my landing on the Potomac river, (where craft, of any burthen may deliver grain and take in flour) it is about 40 yards, and from thence by water to George-Town and the City of Washington, about 3 miles, and to Alexandria about 11 miles. This situation, aided by a sufficient capital, will command the produce of a very extensive back country, where large quantities of wheat and other grain is annually made, the distance to it being from 8 to 10 miles less than to any market town upon the navigation of the Potowmac. There are on the premises a large stone Coopers' shop, a stone granary, and a commodious miller's house. At the landing aforesaid a bridge is now building over the Potomac, which is in great forwardness and probably will be finished the ensuing fall.

There are also on the premises, a Brewery and Distillery, built with stone, in them are three stills, two coppers or boilers, with every necessary article, all new, and in good order, and sufficiently large to carry on the Brewery and Distillery upon a very extensive plan. This property I will rent for the same term of years.

Upon my lands adjoining the premises, and along the banks of the river, where craft may load with ease and dispatch, is an immense quantity of building and foundation-stones. Four quarries are now open, and as many more may be opened with ease: the stone taken from these quarries is better, and has the preference at this market, to any other stone brought to it. I will rent these quarries separately or together as may best suit.

On the top of the hill, and about 200 yards from the mill, is a stone Dwelling-house, large enough for the accommodation of a family; also, a kitchen, dairy, smoke-house, &c. and a garden, enclosed and in cultivation, the soil of which is equal in goodness to any in this state. I will also rent this property.

Adjoining to the Brewery and Distillery is a Smith's shop, in which is a compleat set of Blacksmith's tools, which I will also rent, and if agreeable I will hire to the tenant two negro blacksmiths, one of them is a compleat workman.

If I rent out the stone quarries, I will sell three crafts, which were built for the purpose of carrying stone; they will altogether bring upwards of 90 perch. Immediate possession will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber in this town.

The Mill, Brewery and Distillery, with their appurtenances, will be delivered to the tenant or tenants in good repair, and must be so returned, at the expiration of the lease or leases.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Alexandria, Aug. 6—25 §aw

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muslins,

Doreas, &c. Also.

A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,

In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,

For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of the following certificates, issued by Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury, in the name of Roger Griswold, Esq. of Norwich, Connecticut—

1 certificate, six per cent domestic stock, No. 13,907—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1791, for 1,597 65-100 dollars.

1 ditto, three per cent. domestic stock, No. 10,682—dated December 16, 1795, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1791, for 994 30-100 dollars.

1 ditto, deferred stock, No. 9,166—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing interest from the first January, 1801, for 798 83-100 dollars.

Said certificates are supposed to have been lost or stolen in this city some time in December or January last.

JOSEPH THOMAS,

No. 59, North Front-street.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1796. d6w.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose.—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.

upon every Chariot, 12 dols.

upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.

upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.

upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols

upon every Coachee, 9 dols.

upon other Carriages, having panneu work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.

upon four wheel carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.

upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.

upon curricles with tops, 3 dols.

upon chaises with tops, 3 dols.

upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.

upon sulkies with tops, 3 dols.

upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.

upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.

For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.

upon every four wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and hung upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Sassafras street, in the City of Philadelphia, at the house of Daniel S. Clair, Esq in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of Abraham Dubois, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorized to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection, at Philadelphia, 21st July, 1796. § 30

Philadelphia, West-Chester, Strasburgh, Lancaster, York and Frederick-town

STAGES.

THE proprietors of the above Stages, return their best thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the encouragement received in this line of business, and beg leave to inform the public, that they are determined to run their stages through from Philadelphia to Lancaster in one day, commencing on Tuesday, the 14th July instant, in the following manner,—viz. A Stage will set out on that day at 4 o'clock in the morning, from the house of George Weed, Market-street, Philadelphia, and run by the way of Westchester and Strasburgh, arrive in Lancaster the same evening, on Friday morning run to Wright's ferry and exchange passengers with the York and Frederick-town stage, return and arrive in Philadelphia on Saturday, and on Monday morning following, at 4 o'clock, said stage will set out from the said George Weed's, Philadelphia, and arrive at Lancaster the same evening, on Tuesday morning at 4 o'clack will set out from the house of Mrs. Edwards, Lancaster, and arrive in Philadelphia the same evening, and will commence again on Thursday morning following, and continue every week—The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Lancaster is three dollars and a half, to York, four dollars and three quarters, to Frederick town eight dollars, the like sums for 150 weight baggage, with the usual allowance of 14 lb. gratis to each passenger, and 5 pence a mile for all way passengers. 30—§4w

John Reilly,

George Weed.

Just Arrived,

In the Snow Boston, James Kirkpatrick, master from Liverpool,

5000 Bushels SALT;

100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and

An Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;

FOR SALE

On board, at Pine-street wharf.——Apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29. §

FOR SALE,

A Complete Font of Brevier,

ENtirely new, and yet unopened. The weight of this font is about 312 lb. It is from the Foundery of Wilson & Sons, Glasgow, and will be sold at cost & charges.

Also for Sale, a pair of Super Royal Chases.

Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, 119 Chesnut street. aug. 19 §4w

Prime St. Croix Sugar & Rum,

Landing at Cliffords Wharf from on board the brig Pragers, Capt. Thomas Watson—

And For Sale by

Pragers & co.

August 26. d10t.

Carolina Rice,

In tierces—

A few pipes of fourth proof Brandy,

7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Window Glass,

For Sale by

Gurney & Smith.

August 31. d6

New-England RUM in Hhds.

COUNTRY GIN in barrels,

JUNIPER BERRIES in Casks,

SPERMACETI, COMMON WHALE, and TANNERS } OIL.

SPERMACETI CANDLES,

Tallow Ditto, Mould and Dipt

White SOAP, in Boxes

Best Boston BEEF, in barrels and half barrels

CODFISH, in hhds.

Best Boston MACKREL, in barrels, and

A few choice smoaked SALMON, For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Also, a small invoice of well assorted

INDIA GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED.

Aug. 23 §10

Dutch Goods,

Received by the Pennsylvania, from Amsterdam.

GIN, in pipes

Moriaix, Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs } In Bales

German, Haerlem } Stripes, in cases

Hollands, Ravens } DUCK, in ditto

Bedticks, in ditto

Brittagnes, Platilles } in ditto

For Sale by *THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.*

Aug. 29 §

FOR SALE,

COFFEE, in hhds. bbls. & bags } entitled to drawback

COTTON, of Demerara, and } entitled to drawback

SOAL-LEATHER } entitled to drawback

Also,

BOSTON BEEF, and Mould and Dipt CANDLES.

Apply to ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.

No. 5 south Water-street.

8 mo. 20. §3w

Just Published,

From the Press of MOREAU DE ST. MERY,

and to be had at the principal Booksellers in town,

(price one quarter of a dollar)

A PAMPHLET ENTITLED

The Blue Shop;

Or Impartial and Humorous Observations on the Life and Aaventures of PETER PORCUPINE.

With the *real* motives which gave rise to his abuse of our distinguished patriotic characters.

TOGETHER WITH

A full and fair Review of his late *Scare-Crow.*

☞ This production is interesting to all parties.

August 30. dtf

Great is TRUTH and must prevail.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at No. 41 Chesnut-street by J. ORMROD,

An Apology for the Bible,

By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S.

Bishop of Landaff, &c.

Being a complete refutation of Paine's *Age of Reason,*

And the only answer to the Second Part.

August 30. dtf

Published by T. STEPHENS, No. 60, South Second street.

The Group;

Or, An ELEGANT REPRESENTATION

ILLUSTRATED.

Embellished with a beautiful head of

S. VERGES, C. S.

THE publisher thinks it a mark of respect, due to a liberal and enlightened public, to inform them that this is the Poem for the publishing of which he has been twice dragged from his house, and is now laboring under a vexatious prosecution. He is conscious that the piece contains nothing either criminal or offensive, unless original wit, decorated in elegant language, be criminal or disgusting to the prevalent taste; and, as he trusts that neither of these is the case, he submits the work to the public with a full assurance of its meeting with a favorable reception.

He would beg his prosecutors to call to mind (if they have ever read it) the following apologue to a well known romance—"A young painter, indulging a vein of pleasantry, sketched a kind of *Conversation Piece,* respecting a bear, an owl, a monkey, and an ass; and to render it more striking, humourous, and moral, distinguished every figure by some emblem of human life. Bruin was exhibited in the garb and attitude of an old, toothless, drunken soldier; the owl perched upon the handle of a coffee-pot, with spectacles on his nose, seemed to contemplate a newspaper; and the ass ornamented with a huge tye-wig (which, however, could not conceal his long ears) sat for his picture to the monkey, who appeared with the implements of painting. This *whimsical group* afforded some mirth, and met with general approbation, until some mischievous wag hinted the whole was a lampoon upon an old officer, a physician, and a member of Parliament; an insinuation which was no sooner circulated, than these people began to be alarmed, and even to fancy themselves signified by the several figures in the piece. The *furious group* fell upon the painter, who declared that he had no design to give offence, or to characterize particular persons. They affirmed, *the resemblance was too palpable to be overlooked,*—and their clamours being overheard by the public, the Captain was a bear, the Doctor an ass, and the Senator an owl, to their dying day."——If a similar fate should attend, the persons who will insist upon being the members of this group, the public will do the publisher the justice to remember that it is no fault of his.

August 27. d1f

CONTINUATION OF

Foreign Intelligence.

From London papers by the late arrivals.

THE CONSPIRACY.

DROUET, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE, TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

CITIZENS,

On the 21st of Floreal, at 11 in the forenoon, I was arrested in a house with five other persons, who had met by appointment to breakfast. I am ignorant of the motives which have induced the Minister of the General Police to apprehend these Citizens, whom I met for the sole purpose of consulting on a letter which I had written the evening before, to the President of the Executive Directory. The answer of this letter I had not then received, though I expected it with impatience, that I might determine upon the course which I ought to pursue. My intention was to consult these citizens on what was most convenient to be done for the public tranquillity, and at the same time for vindicating the honour of the National Representation, which I considered to have been violated in my person, on the 19th of this month, at 11 at night Ought I to make a formal denunciation to the Legislative body, or insert a copy of my letter and my complaints in the public papers? Such was the question I proposed to submit to Citizens Laignelot and Ricords, whom I had formerly known, and with whom I had lived in habits of friendship before my captivity in Austria. We had not met above a quarter of an hour, when I had scarcely finished the reading of my letter, when an armed force surrounded the house, and arrested Citizens Laignelot, Ricords, Darte, and two others, whose names I do not remember, as well as the proprietor of the house, whose name, I believe, is Dufour. The commander of the armed force invited me to follow him to the house of the Minister of the General Police, from whence I was conducted to the house of the said Commander, and afterwards to the prison of the Abbaye, in which I was shut up without knowing the cause of my apprehension, though those who conducted me there said it was a measure of general safety. If the public tranquillity demands my imprisonment, I am satisfied; and I love my country too much to complain of that which may be useful to it. It matters not to me how I serve it, whether in shedding my blood in its defence, or in languishing in captivity; whether in the field of honor, or as now in the abode of infamy, provided that my country be free and happy—I am contented. I shall not make the air resound with the accents of indignation, nor the complaints which I might form against the legality of my arrest,—the good and the evil of this affair are too indifferent in my eyes to give me either joy or sorrow. But before I know the cause of my imprisonment—at the moment when the public opinion is suspended over me, I will explain frankly the sentiments which have animated me in all the events, in which I have acted a part. Because no consideration, no power on earth is capable of deterring me from openly declaring my sentiments; and because the portion of the people who named me for their Representative, and who probably know me well, have not said, that under these circumstances I should ever diminish or augment the enthusiasm for public liberty which they have seen me always earnestly profess. This was the reason of their choice, and for which they honored me with their confidence in 1791, 1792, and again on the last renewal of the Legislative Body. I hope that when my correspondence, my papers, my speeches and my actions shall be examined with attention and impartiality, the Legislative Body will be convinced, that my whole life has been but one continued pursuit of the most pure philosophy, and the most ardent patriotism.—But these words do not sufficiently express my idea—for there are also a philosophy and patriotism peculiar to London, Vienna, Petersburgh and Constantinople. The difference arises from the manner of Viewing things. I shall explain myself more clearly. From the age of sixteen, the epoch at which I believe I began to think, I have possessed a heart inflamed with the most sublime enthusiasm for the political liberty and equality of the body social. I had my mind stored with the principles of Rousseau, Mably, and Raynal. I learned to signalize my zeal, for which I wanted but an opportunity.—It may be seen if ever I have omitted any one.

I shall not attempt to retrace all the actions I have performed in the short space of my political career, lest I should seem desirous of calling to my aid the gratitude of Republicans. Far from me be such an idea! If I have done some good, it has contributed to my own satisfaction and pleasure, and I require no thanks from any one. If, accidentally, I have committed some evil, it has been always by ignorance and without design; for, neither vice nor ambition have innabited my heart. Far from me also be every *ultra* and *intra* revolutionary idea! I understand nothing of those fluctuations. I know only the Republican principles, which guarantee to the people their rights and sovereignty. This is what my constituents willed in 1792, and it is this which I have always willed, because I have not had the insolence of substituting my will for theirs. At the moment when I was made a prisoner of war, I had the happiness of seeing realized in my country those ideas which almost every author had treated as chimerical. I saw, at length, in a corner of the earth, an immense, free, and soverein people, giving to themselves the laws which they believed necessary for their safety. I saw them also in the midst of this revolutionary crisis, resisting all the efforts of their ambitious neighbours; and shaking off, in despite of their impotent rage, all the prejudices of pride and superstition. This idea consoled me in my captivity, I congratulated myself on having contributed something towards the regeneration of my country; and I felt myself honoured in belonging to a people whom I regarded as the most energetic of the universe.

After this developement of my principles, it is easy to imagine what must have been my astonishment when arriving on the frontiers of France, I beheld the new order that was established in France. "Ah!" exclaimed I, in the presence of my colleagues Quinette, Lamarc, and General Bournonville, "was it worth while to make so many sacrifices, and pour forth so much blood for obtaining a system which appears to me a striking resemblance of the Government of the most cruel and inverate of our enemies. They have got an Upper House and a Lower House, and *they want only a King* to render the likeness complete! It is to be hoped that England will soon have the goodness to give us one of her own sort; for at the period when I left France, the Royalists and the intriguers had proposed to call the Duke of York to the overthrown throne of the Bourbons."

Such were my sentiments on reading the present Constitution for the first time at Fribourg. I believed my remarks the more just, as I found that the Austrians praised this Constitution, and I have never been able to support the idea of finding myself in unison with the enemies of my country.

On arriving in France, however, I altered in some degree my language, because I found that the patriots had been the first to accept this Constitution, and that the Government appeared to use every means to raise them from the state of degradation into which they had fallen after the 9th Thermidor. I arrived at Paris full of confidence in the good intentions of the Government. I preserved for a long time this good opinion of the Directory, as may be seen by several letters I have written to one of its members, in which I did myself a real pleasure in pointing out to him those things that appeared inimical to the public good, and for which I at different times received his thanks. It grieves the friends of their country that the proceedings of the greater part of the agents of the government do not accord with the ostensible objects of the Directory. In most of the offices of administration there are to be seen only petit coxcombs, who, when addressed, turn about on their heel, or shrug up their shoulders, and never pronounce the honorable word Citizen but with a sneer. They behave in the most repulsive manner to those who bear no other title than their civic virtues or their glorious wounds.—Throughout the whole extent of the Republic the most energetic Republicans are never mentioned without some odious qualifications: if a man of the most pure intentions declares himself boldly in favor of liberty, he is immediately ranked in the class of monsters—and, by a revolting contrast, while the apostles of the revolution are persecuted, those who have always been distinguished as its enemies, the Egotists, the Agitators, the Priests, and even the Emigrants, enjoy a shameful predilection. Indeed, such observations as I had been led to make in various departments, were not calculated to lessen the anguish I felt in seeing the proneness of the Government towards Royalty, or, at least, to Aristocracy. My heart was at the same time penetrated by sorrow and by Republican zeal; and, unable to oppose sufficient efforts to the retrogade motion of the revolution, I became desirous of giving in my resignation, and returning to the obscurity from which I was drawn in 1791, that I might not remain an inactive spectator of the downfall of public liberty. I should long ere now have executed this design, had not my health obliged me to drink the mineral waters. My fortune, ruined by my captivity, did not permit me to undertake a journey for this purpose at my own expence, and until it should be completed I deferred my resignation. Let my friends be interrogated—let the letters which I have written to my wife, to different citizens, to the Minister of Finance, and to the Executive Directory, be read; they will prove, that I only delayed my departure until I received what was due to me by the government, and that I should have been on my way more than eight days ago, instead of being as now in prison.—Notwithstanding, though I cannot judge but by appearances, I am accused of conspiracy.—I a conspirator!—Yes! Doubtless, I have sometimes conspired, but it was against the enemies of the Republic; and it was openly with my sword in my hand. I did not conceal myself at Varennes, at Biesme, nor at Maubeuge. I have also conspired secretly in favor of my health and my repose, which I was desirous of seeking in the bosom of my family! Let all those who have seen or heard me, all who have read my letters, come forward to accuse me, if I do not declare the truth. I expect them with all the tranquillity of an upright conscience. It cannot be believed, however, after what I have said, that I pretend never to have spoken against the government. On the contrary, whenever I thought its operations were in any shape inimical to public happiness, I have never failed to censure them. I was not satisfied with merely speaking, I have written also. There may be seen among my manuscripts many papers to attest the truth of what I say; and I feel myself honored by it, because I think that a representative of the people should be ever forward in defending the interests, the glory and the liberty of his constituents. I have announced that I shall declare my sentiments. I must fulfil my engagement, since I find myself exposed to the review of the public, which is ever impatient to determine on the conduct of a citizen who occupies a conspicuous situation. I have formed also some plans which probably will not please all the world, and which will doubtless be treated by the greater part of mankind as chimerical and absurd. It matters not, since I have conceived them, since I have spoken of them, not only to my intimate friends, but even publicly I am bound to retrace them here.

Weary of hearing the complaints of oppressed patriots, grieved to see them reviled, reduced to misery, and despised by those who are gorged with the riches of the Republic, I have endeavoured to discover the cause of this change; and what might be the best means that could be conveniently employed, should the evil arrive at this height, and leave to Republican zeal no other resource than despair. Let us first enquire, what is the cause of the decay of the influence of patriots on the public opinion? All political as well as physical bodies are liable to periodical revolutions, which no human foresight can prevent. These revolutions tend to excite a fermentation in the body, which serves to separate, by a sort of secretion, all the heterogenous or superabundant parts. The machine then resumes its equilibrium, and that which gave it the impulse, becoming no longer necessary, remains in a state of inaction, and sinks into oblivion. At the approach of a revolutionary crisis, all the selfish, who think only of their enjoyments, all the rich, whose only object is to take care of their wealth, and the timid who are solely occupied about the preservation of their existence—Such men, I say, who form always the majority of the enlightened part of every nation, when the moment of revolution arrives, shun the tempest, retire towards the centre, and lay themselves down, to wait quietly until it be appeased. On the contrary, men of impetuous spirits, of strong minds, of transcendent genius, boldly meet the storm preside over its movements, and guide the helm of affairs. These men struggling always in the midst of danger, soon find their strength exhausted, and numbers fall during the conflict. But before they have finished their work, the multitude of moderate men, who concealed themselves at the height of the crisis, so soon as they judge the vessel is ready to gain the port, flock in crouds from the nothingness to which they were condemned; and, like hungry drones, throw themselves on the hive, to drive away the bees, and share its spoils. Such is the cause of the oscillations and reactions which have taken place for almost two years. The most energetic Republicans have exhausted the greatest part of their moral and physical powers, during the course of the revolution.

The men who have always, at a distance, regarded them with jealousy, and have vowed to them implacable hatred, prepare now to dispute the prize, and would possess themselves of it exclusively. These hold in their hands the means of success—riches, leisure, ambition; and above all, that flexibility of character which is so convenient to those who wish to supplant others. The patriots, to resist these last attempts, can only oppose the antiquated reputation of some virtues now despised. There need then be no farther astonishment at the decline of the patriotic enthusiasm which lately elevated the French people above all the nations of Europe. Still, however, the patriots exist in great numbers. The remembrance of their past glory, the shame of being eclipsed by those who concealed themselves during the revolution, the knowledge of the evils which they have experienced, and the misery which has oppressed them, excite in their souls the most lively indignation, and a strong desire of vengeance. All the violent measures that the government may take, can serve only to retard for a time the burst of confined passions. In vain does it prevent the assembling of citizens. In vain does it hire the most celebrated journalists. It will not succeed in breaking that band of sentiment which unites all patriots from one end of the Republic to the other. The patriots will meditate all their lives the means of resuming the influence which they have lost, and thousands will arise to avenge every zealous victim who shall perish in the enterprise. I have long since made this calculation, and have foreseen that torrents of blood were again about to flow for thirty or forty years, that is to say, until the revolutionary generation should be extinct. This idea struck me with horror! and I considered if there were not some means of averting the scourge from my country. I saw only two, one of which appeared to me impracticable, viz. that the government should rally around it all the patriots, and leave the aristocrats and royalists to complain at their leisure. These kind of men, who are neither numerous nor energetic, are always ready to submit, though with murmuring, to the laws that are accepted by the majority when they find them rigidly enforced. The second mean will probably appear chimerical to all the world I consider it, however, as the only one that can save the patriots from the humiliation of bending their heads under the yoke of their enemies; or else the cruel necessity of dipping their hands in the blood of their fellow-citizens, to avoid a tyrannical domination. For it ought always to be remembeeed that, though citizens may not always be of one opinion, they are still not the less brothers, the children of one common mother. Upon the recollection of this title, all good citizens will revolt at shedding the blood of Frenchmen. Such was the sentiment which animated me, when I formed in my mind the following plan—"When Aristocracy shall have completely established her proud dominion, when there shall remain no prospect of satisfaction or happiness in France for those declared patriots who have accomplished the revolution, let them rise as one man. They must take with them their moveable property, their provisions, their instruments of husbandry, and their arms, their wives and children. They must proceed towards the frontiers of the Republic, and abandoning a country that detests them, burst as a desolating torrent on the fertile regions occupied by the enemies of the mother country. It is there they must establish themselves as conquerors and legislators.

It is there alone that they can truly found the Trinity of Democracy—Equality, Liberty, and Fraternity. They must bear before them the holy palladium of the Sovereignty of the People, and, presenting with one hand the sacred code of reason, with the other a terrific scymetar, force the vanquished to bow down before the divinity of the conquerors. In quitting their country, let them shake the dust of the soil from their feet, to shew that they will never re-enter it again. Let them efface every trace of the fetters which enchained them in France, so that the name of Frenchmen may from that moment be erazed from the column of Liberty, and the emigrants resume the name of their most early ancestors. It is thus I wish the descendants of those brave Gauls who shook the Roman Republic to its center, to hasten to avenge the rights of a Sovereign people, violated in the person of an assassinated ambassador; and to re-establish the worship of Liberty on the ruins of the Throne of superstition.

This project however Chimerical it may appear, seems to me likely to conciliate the interests of all. The Patriots will have an opportunity of withdrawing themselves from the domination of their enemies, and they will find in their vast numbers a sufficient pledge for their safety in a foreign country. The remaining part of the nation will find itself relieved from the superabundance of a turbulent population, which will otherwise continue long to torment it, and which would always be an impediment to the designs of the aristocrats. The Sovereign people will without any trouble be avenged of the outrage it sustained at Rome; and the country will at last see with satisfaction her children delivering her from those torrents of tears which their dissensions have occasioned her to shed. These, Representatives, these are the projects I have formed, and on which I have often conversed with pleasure among my friends. If I speak not the truth, let them come forward and accuse me of falsehood. I shall expect them to do so. Thus I have stated the object of my conspiracy, and I may say with confidence, that I am the only conspirator. This project, however, is not new. It exists in the minds of all the oppressed patriots that I have seen in different departments, who expect to see the arrival of that fatal moment, when finding no longer any security for their safety in the country, they will be obliged to form what they call a Republican Vendee. I should have wished to have been able to render this design useful, which seemed to me so well calculated to direct again the impetuosity of Republican zeal against the enemies of the country. This idea appeared to me sublime, and I have cherished it in my imagination with a sort of extacy. If it is a crime, Legislators, punish me, for I acknowledge myself guilty of it.—But if any one accuse me of having wished to embrue a parricidal arm in the blood of my Fellow-citizens, I maintain that he lies. Let the calumniator present himself before me, I shall strip him of the marks of perfidy with which he would cover himself. I conclude with praying you to read my letter in the Council. If the Legislative Body grant my demand, I shall believe it is disposed to judge me impartially. If I am to experience a refusal, I shall have the melancholy satisfaction of seeing that I have not been deceived in my opinion, and that Aristocracy triumphs in France. Then I shall exclaim *nunc dimittis*, because I have lived long enough and there remains for me nothing more to regret on the earth.

(Signed)

DROUET, Representative of the People.

From the Prison of the ci-devant Abbaye Germain, 25 Floreal (14th May), 4th year of the French Republic.

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) Aug. 20.

On Wednesday arrived in this town, six of the head men of the Catawba nation of Indians, viz.—*Major George White—Captain John Delo—Capt. Billy Redhead—Serjeant Billy Morrison—James Scott*—and *Patrick Brown*: after remaining two days at the Wigwam of Sago (brother) Cochran, smoaking the pipe of peace and friendship, and performing a number of feats of archery and war dances, they set out on their way to Wilmington, on a visit to his excellency the Governor, their brother, and head men of the State of North-Carolina.

We hear that the hon. James Gillespie is re-elected representative for congress, and Richerd Stanford, esq. in the room of Absalom Tatom, esq.

SENTIMENTAL PERFUMERY.

A sentimental perfumer recommends it to the fine ladies, to furnish their toilets with the following articles:

Self Knowledge:—A mirror, shewing the full shape in the truest light.

Innocence:—A white paint, which will stand for a considerable time, if not abused.

Modesty:—Very best rouge, giving a becoming bloom to the cheek.

Contentment:—An infallible Swother of wrinkles in the face.

Truth:—A salve, rendering the lips soft and peculiarly graceful

Good Humour:—An universal beautifier.

Mildness:—Giving a tincture to the voice.

Tears of Pity:—A water, that gives lustre and brightness to the eye.

N. B. The constant use of these articles cannot fail rendering them quite agreeable to the sensible and deserving part of mankind.

The IMPOSTOR DETECTED.

In Bradford's free and independent Political Press, and *ON MONDAY WILL BE PUBLISHED*,

The Impostor Detected,

Or a REVIEW of some of the WRITINGS of "PETER PORCUPINE:"

By TIMOTHY TICKLETOBY,

"He is a monster of such horrid mien,
"As to be hated, needs but to be seen."
[*Pope.*]

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

A *REFRESHMENT* for the Memory of *William Cobbett*:

By SAMUEL F. BRADFORD.

Sept. 1. d3

A Valuable PAPER-MILL, *FOR SALE.*

SITUATE in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, between ten and eleven miles from the City of Philadelphia; with sixty acres of Land. The Mill is in good order, and on a never failing stream of water. For further particulars; enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

GEORGE HELMBOLD.

September 1st, 1796. *eo 3

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

VERSUS NED CATON, A NEGRO MAN.

WHO was committed to the jail of Dauphin county, on his confession of having robbed the waggon of a certain John Grace, Coppersmith and Tinman, belonging to Philadelphia, of Tin, Copper and Pewter ware, Spoons, Knives and Forks, some of which was found on the said Negro; also, was found on him, a Morocco Leather Pocket Book, in which is wrote the name WILLIAM WESTON; it contains sundry papers, which corroborate the suspicion of the book having been stolen; amongst which are Six Lottery Tickets, one in the Canal Lottery in Charleston, one in Harvard College, one in the Federal City, two in the Pennsylvania Canal, insured, and one in Patterson Lottery, New-Jersey, all in the possession of

ALEX. BERRYHILL.

Harrisburgh, August 27th, 1796. eo3

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to make application for a renewal of the following certificate, supposed to be lost on the passage to England in April 1794:

Certificate No 10335, dated 15th November, 1793, for 2830 dollars and 92 cents—Six per cent. domestic debt, on the books of the Treasury of the United States in the name of the Hon. John Trevor.

ROBERT BIRD, at John Warder's.

Philadelphia, August 30th, 1796. *2aw 6w

A Handsome, well-broke

SADDLE HORSE,

For Sale enquire at the Conestoga Stable's, the owner having no use for him.

Aug. 22

PARIS, July 5.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED, July 1.

The secret committee, formed yesterday by the Council of Five Hundred, has not yet formed any result. It was resumed and continued to day. A message from the Directory was read, declaring, that the anarchists agitate Paris anew; that they had resumed their criminal hopes, that a part of the conspiracy of Babœuf had already been executed in the morning; that women, or men disguised as women, had rushed inio the markets, had there rated merchandizes at their pleasure, and had carried them away, pillaging, or, at least, paying with mandats, to which they gave what value they pleased; that these disorders were the more alarming, in that the seditious cloaked themselves with the pretext of certain laws too imprudently adopted, that it was time to take efficacious measures and to submit to a fresh examination certain financial laws which opinion rejected, and the execution of which, terrors the erection of scaffolds, and the adoption of all the revolutionary measures could not produce.

The discussion was began less upon the disorders which had taken place in Paris, than upon that which was the true cause, that is to say, *the law which assimilates the mandat with money*.

Cambaceres spoke with much force and talent, upon the necessity of at last abandoning systems, the iniquity of which was acknowledged; which ruined individuals, under pretence of enriching the State; and which, in fact, only enriched some knaves. He reminded them, that confidence could not be commanded; that it was to be obtained only by a series of measures well concerted, and by a conduct and plans proper to re-assure men of property, too long sacrificed to the enemies of all order and prosperity; that it was the business of government to remove all suspicions, to merit the suffrages of the good, and to shew a loyalty which should serve as an example to all citizens. He declared it as his opinion, that the surest means to produce a better state of things, was to carry on a severe economy into all parts of the administration; to accelerate peace by an union of vigour & moderation; to place knowledge & probity in the room of ignorance and plunder; to give entire liberty to private bargains and to commerce; and to put the receipts and expenditures upon a footing the least subject to the abuses and caprices of stock-jobbers.

Cambaceres enlarged upon these ideas in a manner which made a strong impression upon the Council, and added to the idea which had been long entertained of his excellent disposition and his knowledge. He was followed in the tribune by several other orators, who spoke to the same effect, and insisted on the necessity of repealing those laws which good men could not approve, and which only favored knaves, by enabling them to pay large debts with little money, and to turn the national fortune to their own profit.

All seemed to be satisfied of the utility of a course of exchange for the Mandats, without, however, entirely repealing the law of the 28th Ventose upon the sale of national possessions. Camus was almost the only one who seemed to think, that if the government was obliged to make its payments in course, the Mandat would be still more discredited by the large emissions, and that the public treasury would not be able to answer all the expences. The discussion was to continue next day, and still in secret committee.

The alarms expressed yesterday by the Directory in its message upon the state of Paris, were but too well founded. A general pillage had been organized by the Terrorists, who hoped that the indigent would suffer themselves to be seduced by this lure. The fermentation was great; the groups were heated by Jacobin blood hounds and revolutionary figures.—They were every where in the fields, running through the streets, seeking to bring over the military to them, by exaggerating their hardships; attributing the discredit of the mandats to the directory: assuring the people that if Babœuf and Drouet had triumphed, they would have been on a par with money, boasting of the reign of Robespierre, and declaring that they would not be happy till there were neither rich men nor merchants, nor Directory, and the patriots *(a la Babœuf)* should rule every where. In the evening they were obliged to confine themselves to conversation and unavailing provocations, because measures had been taken. But, in the morning they had nearly pillaged the markets, and thus exposed Paris to want, frightening and robbing the country people who were bringing in provisions.

To-day, thanks to the police, calm is reestablished; and the Jacobins have not had the same success as yesterday, although they have endeavoured to renew the commotions. Some of the insurgents have been arrested, and there have been found among them some of the old valets of the faction of Orleans, and of the committees of Robespierre. These movements ought to prove to the directory how perfidious or short sighted are those who seek to lull them asleep again, to prevent their seeing the plots which the anarchists are constantly renewing. It is now proved to them, that there is no safety in Paris, either for them or for men of property, until the National guard shall be re-created, and put upon a respectable footing.

From Hamburgh Papers, translated for the AURORA.

FRANCKFORT, June 21.

Field Marshal Wurmser has already set off for Italy. In his passage through Carlsrouhe he dined with his highness the Margrave of Baden.

It is remarkable that at Weilburgh, where Custine committed such devastations, the French have this time done almost no damage, and they have even not touched the effects in the Palace, and the wine in the cellars of the Prince of Nassau Weilburgh.

The French column which fell back towards Neuwied encamped not far from the Red Cock, destroyed all the entrenchments raised during the winter by the Austrians, advanced again, and had already gained some advantages over the Imperialists, but these being reinforced by the troops of Hohenstadt and the emigrants, succeeded in dislodging the Arch-Duke Charles, who advanced beyond the Lahn with the corps d'armee, has left some bodies of troops between the Lahn and Mein to prevent Jourdan from crossing the Rhine in his rear. The French however are very numerous opposite Neuwied, at the mouth of the Lahn and between Rinefels and Mayence, and the troops that had crossed the Rhine with Jourdan file up the river towards Mayence, instead of hastening towards Dusseldorf against which the atttack of the Arch-Duke seems directed.

The French patroles advanced within cannon shot of Mayence, but they have not yet established a permanent camp in its vicinity; the neareſt corps occupies a position on the small river Selze, about two leagues from the fortress.

There are no longer any Austrian troops on the left bank of the Rhine except on the glacis of Mayence, and in the old redoubt of the Rhine near Manheim. Frankenthal, Oggersheim, Oppenheim, and Bingen are occupied by Jourdan's army. The French levy heavy contributions in the countries abandoned by the Austrians. At Worms they exacted a contribution of 125,000 livres, and it is said they have plundered the town of Bingen.

NEUWIED, June 20.

We have come off very well. General Oliver, a worthy character, who commanded the French troops here, maintained a severe discipline, so that not the least excess was committed. On the sudden approach of the Imperialists, the town was evacuated by the French. Several houses were damaged by the cannonade of the Austrians, who first supposed the French still at Neuwied.

BATTLE of KIRPEN.

BONN, June 20.

A bloody action was again fought yesterday between Ukeroth and Altenkirchen. The details given vary in some particulars; but they all agree, that the French grenadiers and dragoons fought like lions, and that every inch of ground the Austrians gained was covered with their own blood.—General Kleber advanced during the day upon the enemy and continued his retreat undisturbed towards night. About 300 wounded were sent here the same day by General Kleber.

The corps of Kleber falls again back to its former position on the Wupper, whilst the divisions of Jourdan's army that had crossed the Rhine, occupy already their former positions between Mayence and Coblentz.

The French attribute the check they suffered near Wetzlaer to the great superiority of the Austrians who amounted to from 15 to 20,000 men, whilst the division of Le Fevre was not half so numerous.

COLOGNE, June 20.

General Le Fevre, whom flying reports announced to be mortally wounded, made prisoner, killed, arrived here on the 18th inst. He is indeed wounded, but his wound cannot be dangerous, for he walked about the town, the same evening he arrived.—He has already set off for Dusseldorff, his division and a quantity of baggage and artillery follow him.

June 21.

The Austrians arrived last evening at Deutz opposite this city. It is said they intend in earnest to attack Dusseldorf.

We hear this moment that 8000 men of the army of the north and several battalions of Batavians marched from Holland to reinforce the French at Dusseldorf.

MANHEIM, June 20.

Whilst the French have fallen back from the Lahn, they strain every nerve to force the Imperial entrenchments before this fortress, and to expulse the Austrians entirely from the left bank of the Rhine. This morning at 5 o'clock they began with a most incredible fury to storm the entrenchments near Mundenheim; at 9 o'clock they directed their chief attack against Maudach and advanced from thence with equal vigour against Mundenheim and Rheingenheim. The fire of the artillery and musquetry was terrible. All the windows of Manheim trembled. The French rushed on over killed and wounded and attacked at the point of the bayonet. They lost many men, but they carried the entrenchments of Rheingenheim.

Defeat of LEFEBRE *near Wetzlaer.*

WETZLÆR, June 16.

The whole army of the Arch-Duke having successively evacuated all their posts on the left bank of the Rhine, and received considerable reinforcements from Wurmser's army, took a position between the Lahn and Mein. The whole force of the Austrians posted from the Rhine to Friedberg, amounting to 80,000 men. Jourdan had also a considerable force beyond the Lahn, and as he received daily reinforcements, it was determined to make this day the 16th, a general attack upon his whole line.

But the French gen. Lefebre, who was probably informed of this plan, attempted to frustrate it by attacking the corps of General Werneck near Wetzlaer, on the 15th, before several corps of Austrian troops had reached their respective positions on the Lahn. Altho' the Austrians fought with their wonted bravery, and were immediately supported by a corps of Saxons; the French gained at first some ground, and it seemed to be their object to break through the Austrian line. Our troops begun already to fall back, when happy for this city, the Arch-Duke arrived, and after him a considerable corps of Austrian Cavalry and Weilmunster; another numerous corps of Imperial troops approached at the same time from the camp of Rechtenbach. The French were then pushing out of the wood, on the border of which they established batteries, which kept up a tremendous fire.

The Germans immediately established two batteries, commanding the chief battery of the French, which was soon after turned by the Austrian cavalry, and attacked in front by the Grenadiers and the Saxon Light-horse, who stood several discharges of grape-shot; the battery was taken, and the French were compelled to retreat; but it was too late. This day the Austrians went in pursuit of the enemy, and are already 4 leagues advanced from this city.

At the commencement of the engagement of yesterday, the French were superior in numbers; but the Austrians received such powerful reinforcements that, but for the night, the whole corps of Lefebvre must have been destroyed or made prisoners. Among the prisoners brought in is a French Colonel of Cavalry who had received eight wounds. There were in all seven pieces of artillery taken, four of which have been brought here. The Light-Horse of Karauzay took two, the Saxon Light-Horse two, and we hear three have been taken by the Grenadiers.

The Saxon Light-Horse had one man killed and 47 wounded, among the latter several officers. The Saxon Chasseurs suffered most, they had a Captain and a lieutenant killed; one of their officers, and four or five of the Chasseurs had their hands cut off, by the French cannoneers, when they were about laying hold of the cannon in the battery.—The loss of the Imperialists cannot be exactly stated.

Several inhabitants of this place who visited the whole field of action, immediately after the battle, maintain, that the number of killed on each side, amounted to about 100, and from this they conclude that there might have been about 400 wounded on each side.

FRANCFORT, June 18.

Intelligence just received from Nasteten, informs, that the French have again advanced on the heights of Ems. They are rapidly marching over the bridge of Neuwied.

HAMBURGH, June 28.

A Swedish Courier arrived the day before yesterday from Paris. After having stayed two hours with Mr. de Nordenskiold, the Swedish Secretary of legation here, he continued in full speed his journey to Stockholm.

ELSINORE June 18.

Two English Frigates and a merchantman passed yesterday the Isle of Anholt. Six or eight French Frigates and a Cutter, it is said, have taken off Bergen, about 13 English vessels, some of which arrived in Norway.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1796.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts, to his friend in this city.

"The general health and remarkably fruitful season which you mention are enjoyed here & I believe thro' our whole country. How great the blessing! As a people, we have but one blessing more, to ask of heaven, WISDOM to improve our happy state!

"The Jacobins with us have really a hard time; they have retailed so many old and new lies that they are now in the dumps. They cannot raise the smallest breeze, or keep up the appearance of a party. The *Demo* societies are dead; and all Jacobinism must soon follow, unless some very unlucky events should turn up.

"All political discourses, sermons, orations, commencement performances, &c. this way, breathe pure Federalism, and the warmest approbation of the President, surpassing former times.

"Governor A. exerted his influence to prevent politics being introduced at commencement; but it served only to *oil the wheels*; such reiterated applauses were never before bestowed upon the orators who pronounced eulogiums on the President, and the Federal Government.—The Jacobins seem to realize that they are down, and down may they forever remain. They will long be remembered for the evil they *intended*; and long ought the people to remember with gratitude the good providence which turned *their* wisdom to *foolishness*, and blasted their evil designs.—Who can view our prosperous and happy country, and reflect what it might have been, without gratitude?

"I am confident there will not be a Jacobin elected for the next Congress in the Eastern States; and I am informed the prospect southward is growing better."

Extract of a letter from Virginia, August 15.

"I sincerely pray, that the United States may hold to their neutrality, and not be forced out of it by a passionate sense of national honor and glory, which would involve us in distress ten fold greater than the distressing feelings pride will undergo by submitting to aggressions: the war will soon be terminated; and, the *prudence* of America will then give her more celebrity than could be gained by any resentments she could express."

COMMUNICATION.

IT has often been remarked, that the "exclusive patriots" of Paris, the enemies of the French constitution, appear to be of the same cast with the enemies of the constitution of this country. In a late Aurora the President of the United States is violently attacked in a translation from Louvet's *Sentinelle*. This Louvet, we find, is implicated in the late conspiracy at Paris to destroy the present government of France, and to restore the sanguinary form of 1793. Time will shew whether there is not a *close* connection between the anti-constitutional party in France and in this country. Our "exclusive patriots," after threatening the United States with the vengeance of France for nearly two years, can produce nothing to justify their denunciations but the publications of men who are engaged in a "terrible plot" to overturn the constitution of France, and to massacre the legislative bodies and other constituted authorities.

*** We have received several anonymous requests to publish the names of persons as candidates for different offices.—Independent of uncertainty respecting the inclination of the parties proposed, promiscuous publications of individual nominations tend to confuse and bewilder the public mind. We shall, therefore, omit publishing anonymous proposals, at least for the present.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. 2.

The 16th and 17th Days' Drawing are received at the office No. 147, Chesnut-street.

NEW-YORK, August 31.

We learn from London, that Dr. AMASA DINGLEY, of this city, is elected member of the Medical Society of the city of London.

From the HUDSON GAZETTE.

Mr. Stoddard,

Permit me, thro' the medium of your Gazette, to acquaint my friends and fellow-citizens, the electors of the honor of representing them in the Congress of the United States, and from their repeated unsolicited election of me, persuade myself of their approving sentiment, I am constrained, from considerations relative to the private concerns interesting to myself and family, to decline their suffrages at the next election for Representatives in Congress.

EZEKIEL GILBERT.

Hudson, 24th August, 1796.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

ARRIVED. days.

Schooner Sally, Outten, Virginia 9
Sloop Sally, Dickey, Savannah 12

CLEARED.

Sloop Two Friends, Parker, New-London
Olive Branch, Jarvis, Currituck
Keziah, Brittell, C. N Mole
Schooner Periphas, Dunn, N. York
Amelia Ann, White, Fredericksburg
Pomona, Gardner, Boston

Capt. Clark of Schooner Boston, 12 days from Cape Francois, left there—

Brigs Two Sisters, Eaglefon; Sally, Jackson; Neutrality, King; Maria, Mason; Schooners Experiment, Johnson; Morning Star, Waters, and sloop Dunton, all of Philadelphia; and several others belonging to different parts of the United States.

Brig Governor Brooke, Kelly, from Cuba, is below. Ship Eagle, Kearny, and Rebecca, Hughs, were to sail from London, about 12th July, for Philadelphia.

Arrivals at New York—August 31.

Schr. Friendship, Bourdet, Jamaica
Sloop Tyger, Tracy, ditto

The ship Cheeseman is safe arrived at Amsterdam, in 25 days from New-York.

The ship Hester, one of the English homeward bound West India fleet, Francis Pearson, commander, from Port-au-Prince, bound to London, laden with sugar and coffee, was wrecked on the 13th July at night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock on the west side of the Island Hanagua, the crew saved.

Yesterday arrived the ship Olive Branch, Capt. Provost, in 10 weeks from Liverpool.

Captain Provost on the 5th July, spoke the sloop Democrat, Captain Potter, from New-London, bound to Bourdeaux, out 20 days, all well, long. 30, 33.

July 24, at 11 A. M. in long. 42, was boarded by a French frigate from the West Indies, on a cruise, two 74's in company. The Captain of the frigate told capt. P. that he was cruising for the Jamaica fleet.

Capt. P. on the 29th fell in with a very large fleet which he took to be the Jamaica fleet.

August 19, spoke the brig Nymph, captain Webb, from Philadelphia bound to Bourdeaux, out 7 days.

Same day, spoke the ship Andromache, captain Kingston, from Philadelphia, bound to Cadiz, out 11 days.

The brig Two Polly's of Newbedford Captain Hawes, sailed for New-York, 10 days before Capt. Provost.

The ship Jay, Capt. Dyer, was to sail for New-York in two days after Capt. P.

Port of Baltimore.—August 29.

Arrived at the Fort on Saturday.

Schooner Hawk, Capt. Knap, 12 days from Port-de-Paix. Left there, schooners ———, Keene, Philadelphia; Harriot, ———, Charleston; brig Thomas, ———, do. Captain Knap brought 30 passengers.

Ship Hope, capt. Coward, 17 days from Port-au-Prince.

Ship Hebe, M'Candless, 15 weeks from Amsterdam, with 125 passengers, buried 100 on the passage.

Ship Dauphin, Rich, 19 days from St. Croix.

Schooner Sally, Benson, 15 days from Cape-Francois. Left there brig Paddy, Reeves, Baltimore.

Arrived yesterday, brig Peggy, Wallace, 28 days from Kingston.

Schooner Elizabeth, Craig, 22 days from Cayenne.

Brig Two Sisters, Hubbert, 17 days from St. Thomas.

Extract of a letter from Doctor Baker, Health officer, dated Saturday evening, 9 o'clock, to capt. Jeremiah Yellott.

"The Hebe has arrived at Hawkins's Point, in 15 weeks from Amsterdam. She left port with 235 passengers, and arrived with about 120. The principal disease at present appears to be the scurvy. There are not more than a dozen confined, though they all appear very much debilitated."

The following Baltimore vessels were laying at Leogane on the 8th inst.

Brig Industry, Mussy, waiting for trial.
Schooner Providence, Harding, do.
Hannah, Philipt. cleared.

WATSON'S ANSWER to GIBBON.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street,

Apology for Christianity,

In a series of Letters, addressed to

EDWARD GIBBON, ESQ.

Author of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

By R. *WATSON*, D. D. F. R. S. Bishop of Landaff.

(Price 75 cents bound.)

Watson's Answer to Paine,

To be had at the same place.

The enemies of Religion are awake! Let not her friends sleep.

Sept. 1. eotf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having been reduced in his circumstances, by sundry misfortunes, and being thereby unable to satisfy his just debts, hereby gives notice to his Creditors and to all persons concerned, that he intends to apply to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next session to be held on the first Monday of November next, for the benefit of an act of insolvency.

WILLIAM EDMONDSON

Easton, 1st of the 9th month, 1796. tawtiMN

LANDING,

From on board the ship STAR, Capt. Vanneman,

About 150,000 Bottles,

From Bristol——For Sale by

F. Cassidaver

For Sale,

A LARGE ELEGANT AND WELL FINISHED

Three-ſtory Brick Houſe,

(The late reſidence of General Walter Stewart)

WITH a LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near Union-ſtreet containing in front 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet, to an alley leading into Union-ſtreet. The houſe is 32 feet front and 50 feet déep; the ſeveral rooms contained in it are large, commodious, and completely finiſhed; the two firſt ſtories are each 13 feet high; there are 20 mahogany doors in the houſe; a geometrical ſtaircaſe, with mahogany rails and a good ſky-light. The kitchen is in the cellar, which is ſpacious and convenient, and finiſhed with an oven, ſtew-holes and pantries, a ſervants' hall and large wine-cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an area in which there is a pump. The yard is vaulted. Communicating with the ſaid building is a neat three-ſtory brick houſe, on the north ſide of Union-ſtreet, containing 20 feet front by 20 feet deep; the lower part of which is at preſent occupied as a compting-houſe, and the upper part divided into well-finiſhed large chambers. This houſe may at a ſmall expenſe be converted into a convenient dwelling: The ſtreet door is very handſome, and the front and back have Venetian window-ſhutters. Adjoining the laſt houſe, upon the lot belonging to the firſt, are erected bathing-rooms, &c. There are likewiſe very good coach-houſe and ſtables finiſhed equal (or nearly ſo) with any in the city, on a lot containing on Union ſtreet 30 feet, and in depth on the weſt ſide of ſaid alley 52 feet. There are good cellars under the whole of the buildings, and a wine room over part of the ſtable, with a hay-loft over the remainder. For further particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

At their Office No. 64 Dock-ſtreet, between Walnut & Pear ſtreets.

6th month 24th, 1796. co

To be ſold by public ſale,

ON Wedneſday, the 7th day of September next, on the premiſes in Mount-Holly, Burlington county, by the Subſcriber,

The Dwelling-Houſe and Lot

Whereon it ſtands, having been in part occupied as a ſtore for ſeveral years paſt, and in a good ſtand for buſineſs, together with the ſtore-houſe, ſtable and buildings thereon erected, having two large cellars under them. Alſo, the ſhop goods and houſehold furniture. A clear title will be given to the purchaſer on payment of the money or ſufficient bond therefor, and poſſeſſion of the premiſes will be given in the ſaid month of September.

The ſale is to continue 'till the whole is diſpoſed of. Mount Holly having become the County Town, makes this property more valuable than heretofore. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

PETER SHIRAS.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame immediately, as he intends ſoon to remove out of this ſtate. Any perſon having a juſt demand againſt the ſubſcriber, is requeſted to produce the ſame for ſettlement. ¶s2w

Mount-Holly, Auguſt 16, 1796.

Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. co

At a ſpecial meeting of the Board of Directors for eſtabliſhing uſeful Manufactures, holden at Paterſon, July 8, 1796,

RESOLVED, That a ſpecial meeting of the Stockholders of the Society be called on the firſt Monday, being the third day of October next, at Paterſon, by ten of the clock of the ſame day; then and there to take into conſideration the propriety of diſſolving the ſaid corporation, agreeably to the law in ſuch caſe made and provided—and the Stockholders are earneſtly requeſted to attend the ſaid meeting in perſon or by proxy.

Auguſt 27 dt30thO

LANDS of the UNITED STATES

Treaſury Department, Auguſt 3, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

IN purſuance of an act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "An act providing "for the ſale of the lands of the United States, in the Territory north weſt of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," that the ſections or lots of land deſcribed in the annexed ſchedule, lying in the ſeven ranges of townſhips, which were ſurveyed in purſuance of an ordinance of Congreſs, paſſed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, will be expoſed for ſale at Public vendue, in the town of Pittſburgh in Pennſylvania, on the twenty-fourth day of October next, and thenceforward, from day to day until the firſt day of December enſuing, unleſs the ſaid lots ſhall be ſooner ſold, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions herein after mentioned, to wit:

1ſt. The ſaid ſections or lots ſhall be ſold under the direction of the Governor or Secretary of the Weſtern Territory, and ſuch perſon as the Preſident of the United States may ſpecially appoint for that purpoſe.

2d. The ſaid ſections or lots ſhall be ſold to the higheſt bidder, but no ſale can be made for leſs than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in ſuch lot or ſection.

3. The higheſt bidder as before mentioned, muſt depoſit at the time of ſale, one twentieth part of the purchaſe money, in the hands of ſuch perſon as the Preſident of the United States ſhall appoint to attend the ſales for that purpoſe, which will be forfeited, if a moiety of the ſum bid, including the ſaid twentieth part, ſhall not be paid within thirty days from the time of ſale.

4th. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchaſe money in the manner before mentioned, the purchaſer will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and ſhall receive from the Governor or Secretary of the Weſtern Territory, and the perſon who ſhall be appointed by the Preſident of the United States, to direct the ſales, a certificate deſcribing the lot or ſection purchaſed, and declaring the ſum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when ſuch balance becomes payable, and that the whole land therein mentioned, will be forfeited, if the ſaid balance is not then paid; but if the ſaid balance ſhall be duly diſcharged, by paying the ſame to the Treaſurer of the United States, the purchaſer or his aſſignee or other legal repreſentative, ſhall be entitled to a patent for the ſaid lands, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for ſuch balance endorſed upon the certificate. But if any purchaſer ſhall make payment of the whole of the purchaſe money, at the time when the payment of the firſt moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent ſhall be immediately iſſued.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury

Schedule of ſections of townſhips, or fractional parts of townſhips, to be ſold at Pittſburgh, in purſuance of the 6th ſection of an act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Lot	Acres.	rooths.	No. of Lot	Acres.	rooths.	No. of Lot	Acres.	rooths.
1ſt RANGE.			**6th Townſhip.**			**6th RANGE.**		
1ſt Townſhip.			8a12	640	each	**1ſt Townſhip.**		
28	5	65	14	640		17	3	20
29	256	95	17a20	640	each	18	270	
30	250	55	25a36	640	each	21	8	50
34	240	90	**8th Townſhip.**			22	166	40
35a36	640	each	3a14	640	each	23	427	
2d Townſhip			17a20	640	each	24	640	
19	1	40	23	640		27	151	80
20	170	70	25a30	640	each	28a30	640	each
21	185		33a36	640	each	33	58	
22	2	30	**10th Townſhip**			34a36	640	each
25	488	80	1a2	640	each	**2d Townſhip.**		
26a27	640	each	5a14	640	each	1	126	
28	560		17a20	640	each	2	440	
29	551	60	23a36	640	each	3	448	
30	564		**12th Townſhip.**			4	456	
31a36	640	each	1a14	640	each	5	464	
4th Townſhip.			17a20	640	each	6	472	
19	64		23a36	640	each	7	340	
25	646					8a14	640	each
26	387	60	**4th RANGE.**			17a20	640	each
27	36		**1ſt Townſhip.**			23a36	640	each
31a32	640	each	24	636	50	**3d Townſhip.**		
33	616		29	636	50	1	470	
34	445	20	30	640		2	478	
35	222	50	34	115		3	486	
36	116	20	35a36	640	each	4	494	
5th Townſhip.			**2d Townſhip.**			5	502	
6	139	20	2	265	60	6	510	
12	479	30	3a6	640	each	7a14	640	each
17	304	15	7	265	20	17a20	640	each
18	638	50	8	638		23a36	640	each
23	450	75	9a12	640	each	**5th Townſhip.**		
24	640		13	635		1	618	
29	184		14	640		2	526	
30	640		17a20	640	each	3	534	
35	312	80	23a35	640	each	4	540	
36	640		**3d Townſhip.**			5	548	
2d RANGE.			1a14	640	each	6	556	
1ſt Townſhip.			17a20	640	each	7a14	640	each
28	7	20	23a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
34	6	50	**5th Townſhip.**			23a36	640	each
3d Townſhip.			1a14	640	each	**5th Townſhip.**		
24a26	640	each	17a20	640	each	1	566	
28	499	16	23a36	640	each	2	571	40
29	640		**7th Townſhip.**			3	576	
31a33	640	each	1a2	640	each	4	585	60
4th Townſhip.			5a7	640	each	5	593	
11	26	40	12a13	640	each	6	601	
12	397	50	18a19	640	each	7a14	640	each
13	51	50	25	640		17a20	640	each
15	27	50	30a36	640	each	23a36	640	each
16	259	20	**9th Townſhip.**			**9th Townſhip.**		
17	524		1a14	640	each	1a14	640	each
18	640		17a20	640	each	17a20	640	each
19	636		23a36	640	each	23a36	640	each
20	584	80	**11th Townſhip.**			**11th Townſhip.**		
21	636	21	1a14	640	each	1a14	640	each
22a36	640	each	17a20	640	each	17a20	640	each
5th Townſhip.			23a36	640	each	23a36	640	each
5	635		**13th Townſhip.**			**13th Townſhip.**		
6a7	640	each	1a14	640	each	1a14	640	each
23a25	640	each	17a20	640	each	17a20	640	each
27a28	640	each	23a36	640	each	23a36	640	each
32a36	640	each	**5th RANGE.**			**15th Townſhip.**		
7th Townſhip.			**1ſt Townſhip.**			1a14	640	each
3	640		18	274	40	17a20	640	each
8th Townſhip			22	87	50	23a36	640	each
1a5	640	each	23	427	50			
6	440		24	640		**7th RANGE.**		
7a14	640	each	26	70		**1ſt Townſhip.**		
17a20	640	each	27	394	20	30	4	20
23a36	640	each	28	634		36	132	50
9th Townſhip.			29a36	640	each	**2d Townſhip.**		
6	640		31	18		3	35	
8	312	30	32	584	80	4	625	
11	640		33a36	640	each	5a6	640	each
13a14	640	each	**2d Townſhip.**			9	296	
19a20	640	each	2	180	20	10a12	640	each
23a36	640	each	3	430		14	30	
3d RANGE.			4	448		17a18	640	each
2d Townſhip.			5	456		19	14	
15	640		6	464	80	20	496	
16	600		7	250		23a24	640	each
20	557	50	8	618		25	380	
21a22	640	each	9a14	640	each	26a37	640	each
23	609		17a20	640	each	**4th Townſhip.**		
25a36	640	each	23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
3d Townſhip.			**4th Townſhip.**			17a20	640	each
9	188	60	1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
10	344		17a20	640	each	**6th Townſhip.**		
11	267		23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
12	152		**6th Townſhip.**			17a20	640	each
14	202	50	1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
15	630		17a20	640	each	**8th Townſhip.**		
16a18	640	each	23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
19	217	50	**8th Townſhip.**			17a20	640	each
20	616	75	1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
21a36	640	each	17a20	640	each	**10th Townſhip.**		
4th Townſhip.			23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
1	170		**10th Townſhip.**			17a20	640	each
2	544		1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
3	320		17a20	640	each	**12th Townſhip.**		
4	4	50	23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
5	120		**12th Townſhip.**			17a20	640	each
6	640		1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
7	563		17a20	640	each	**14th Townſhip.**		
8a9	640	each	23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
10	540	80	**14th Townſhip.**			17a20	640	each
11	529	70	1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
12a14	640	each	17a20	640	each	**16th Townſhip.**		
17a20	640	each	23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
23a36	640	each				17a20	640	each
						23a36	640	each

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the ſeveral townſhips before mentioned, are excluſive of the Lots reſerved by the United States and alſo of thoſe formerly ſold—The aggregate quantities in the ſeveral townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips, have been aſcertained by actual ſurvey; the quantities in particular lots or ſections, have been no otherwiſe aſcertained than by calculation.

LANDS of the United States.

Treaſury Department,

Auguſt 8, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby given,

IN purſuance of an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "an act providing "for the ſale of the Lands of the United States, in the territory north weſt of the river Ohio, and above "the mouth of Kentucky river," that the Quarter Townſhips of land deſcribed in the annexed ſchedule, lying in the ſeven ranges of townſhips which were ſurveyed in purſuance of an ordinance of Congreſs, paſſed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, will be expoſed for ſale at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of January next, and thenceforward from day to day, until the tenth day of February enſuing, unleſs the ſaid quarter townſhips ſhall be ſooner ſold, in the manner and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned: viz.

1ſt. The ſaid quarter townſhips ſhall be ſold to the higheſt bidder, but no ſale can be made for leſs than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in ſuch quarter townſhip.

2d. The higheſt bidder as before mentioned, muſt depoſit at the time of ſale, one twentieth part of the purchaſe money, in the hands of the Treaſurer of the United States, which will be forfeited if a moiety of the ſum bid, including the ſaid twentieth part, ſhall not be paid within thirty days from the time of ſale.

3d. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchaſe-money in the manner beforementioned, the purchaſer will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and ſhall receive a certificate deſcribing the quarter townſhip purchaſed, and declaring the ſum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when ſuch balance becomes payable, and that the whole Land therein mentioned will be forfeited, if the ſaid balance is not then paid; but if the ſaid balance ſhall be duly diſcharged, by paying the ſame to the Treaſurer of the United States, the purchaſer or his aſſignee or other legal repreſentative, ſhall be entitled to a patent for the ſaid land, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for ſuch balance, endorſed upon the certificate. But if any purchaſer ſhall make payment of the whole of the purchaſe-money at the time when the payment of the firſt moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent ſhall be immediately iſſued.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

SCHEDULE

Of Quarter-Townſhips to be ſold at Philadelphia, in purſuance of the 6th ſection of an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Range.	No. of Townſhip.	Quarter Townſhips.	Acres.		Total number of acres for ſale in each Townſhip.
2		South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
3	5	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	7	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	9	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	11	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
4	4	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	6	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	8	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	10	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	12	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
5	3	South Eaſt	4602		
		North Eaſt	4654		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		19,496
	5	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	7	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	9	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	11	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	13	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	15	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
6	9	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
7	3	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	5	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	7	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	9	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	11	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	13	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480
	15	South Eaſt	5120		
		North Eaſt	5120		
		South Weſt	5120		
		North Weſt	5120		20,480

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the ſeveral townſhips before mentioned, are excluſive of the Sections reſerved by the United States. The aggregate quantities in the ſeveral townſhips, have been aſcertained by actual ſurvey; but the quantities in the quarter townſhips, have been no otherwiſe aſcertained than by calculation.

Waſhington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from the Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz. 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1 ditto	10,000	10,000
7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
6 ditto	1,000	6,000
10 ditto	400	4,000
20 ditto	100	2,000
55 ditto	50	2,750
5750 ditto	12	69,008
To be raiſed for the Canal,		26,250
5850 Prizes,		175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(*Signed*) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]